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**Nursing Problem Worksheet**

<p><b>Anticipated Patient Problem</b></p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>Goals</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant Assessments</b></p> <p>(Prewrite) What assessments pertain to your patient's problem? Include frequencies.</p>	<p><b>Multidisciplinary Team Intervention</b></p> <p>(Prewrite) What will you do if your assessment is abnormal?</p>
<p><b>Problem: Risk for Unstable Blood Glucose</b></p> <p>Reasoning: New diagnosis of Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus</p> <p>Goal: Blood glucose will remain WNL (80-180 mg/dL) during my time of care.</p> <p>Goal: Will not exhibit signs of hypo/hyperglycemic episodes during my time of care.</p>	<p>Monitor blood glucose frequently (ACHS-normal range:</p> <p>Assess for S/Sx of hypoglycemia (irritability, tremors, confusion) and hyperglycemia (fruity breath, frequent urination, sweating).</p> <p>Evaluate dietary intake and activity level (meal patterns, carb counting accuracy, physical activity).</p>	<p>Administer insulin as prescribed (ensure correct type, timing, and dose based on BG and carb intake).</p> <p>Provide age-appropriate hypoglycemia management plan (e.g., keep glucose tablets/juice readily available at school and home, teach rule of 15 [15 grams of fast-acting carb or simple sugar, wait 15 minutes and recheck blood glucose, if still &lt;70 mg/dL, repeat step 1, once BG is WNL, give a snack with complex carbs and protein)</p> <p>Coordinate with parents and school staff to maintain consistent monitoring, access to supplies, and emergency action plans.</p>

<p><b>Anticipated Patient Problem</b></p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>Goals</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant Assessments</b></p> <p>(Prewrite) What assessments pertain to your patient's problem? Include frequencies.</p>	<p><b>Multidisciplinary Team Intervention</b></p> <p>(Prewrite) What will you do if your assessment is abnormal?</p>
<p><b>Problem: Deficient Knowledge</b></p> <p>Reasoning: New Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus diagnosis, 10 years of age (lower developmental/learning level than that of an adult).</p> <p>Goal: The child and family will demonstrate proper insulin administration and glucose monitoring before discharge and during my time of care.</p> <p>Goal: The child and family will develop a daily diabetes care routine (meal planning, monitoring, insulin schedule) to promote independence and self-management during my time of care.</p>	<p>Assess baseline knowledge and understanding of diabetes, insulin administration, carb counting, and sick-day rules.</p> <p>Assess readiness to learn and preferred learning style (hands-on practice, visual aids, interactive games for the child).</p> <p>Assess support system (family involvement, school nurse, community resources).</p>	<p>Provide child-friendly, family centered diabetes education (insulin injections, glucose monitoring, carb counting, and recognizing symptoms).</p> <p>Allow child to administer their own insulin, take their own blood glucose, and count their carbs with strict supervision, as well as recognition of symptoms.</p> <p>Offer resources and ongoing support (diabetes educator, pediatric endocrinology team, school nurse collaboration, support groups).</p>